

# Lecture 7: Image Sources, Convolution, Scene Graphs

COMPSCI/MATH 290-04

Chris Tralie, Duke University

2/4/2016

# Announcements

- ▶ Mini Assignment 2 Due Next Monday 11:55 PM
- ▶ Group Assignment 1 will be released before Monday
- ▶ Find partners!

# Table of Contents

- ▶ 3D Rotations Continued
- ▷ Image Sources
- ▷ Convolution
- ▷ Scene Graphs

# 3D Rotations: Coordinate Frame Interpretation

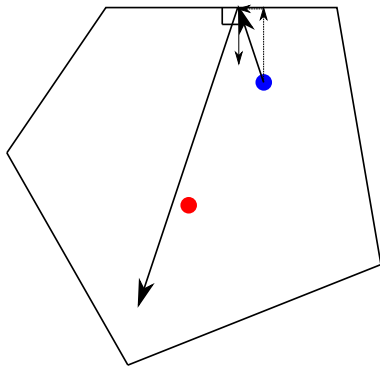


# 3D Rotations: Euler Angles Visualization

# Table of Contents

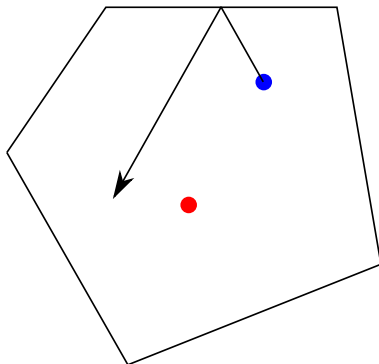
- ▷ 3D Rotations Continued
- ▶ Image Sources
- ▷ Convolution
- ▷ Scene Graphs

# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections



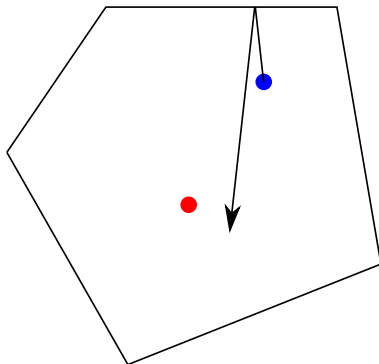
- ▷ Project onto normal, flip normal component, preserve parallel component

# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections

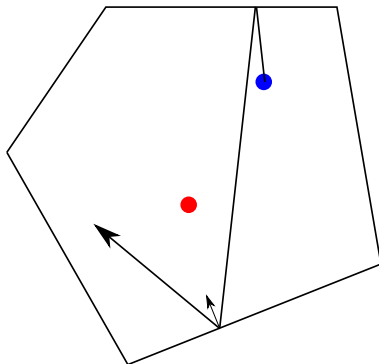




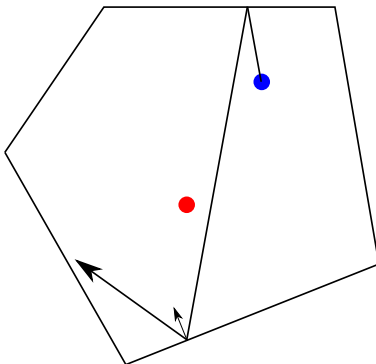
# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections



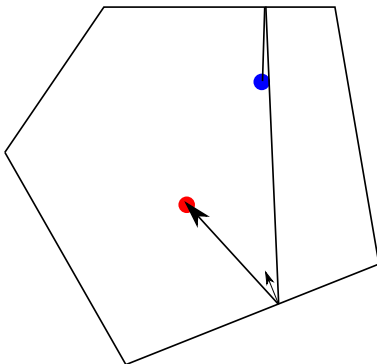
# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections



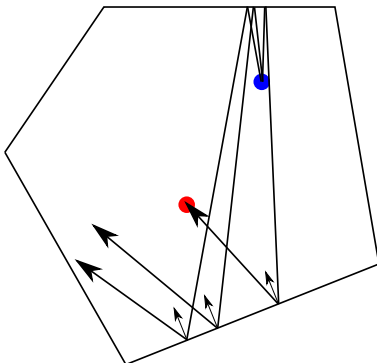
# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections



# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections

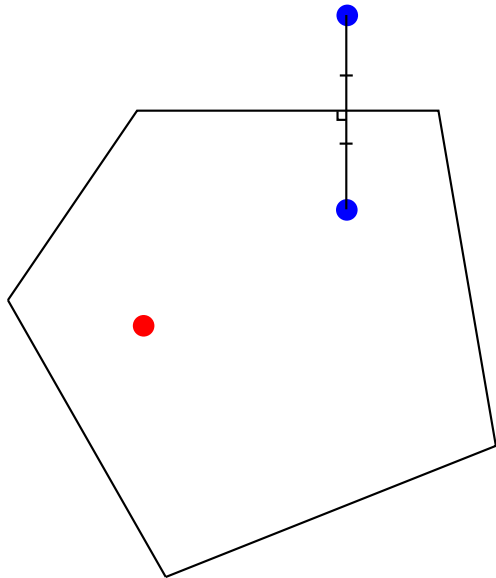


# Ray Casting for Specular Reflections

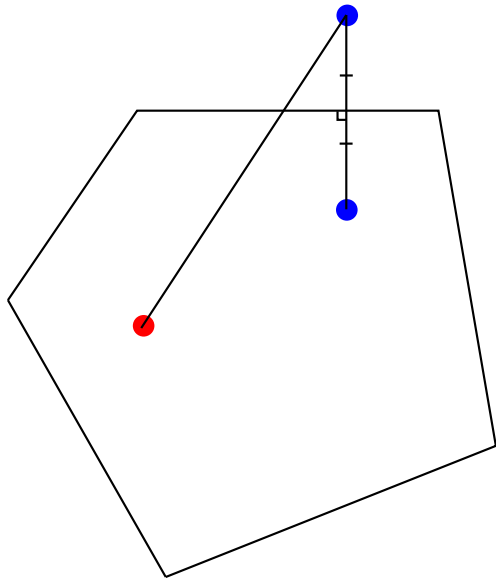


- ▷ Dilution of precision
- ▷ Need fine angle resolution to capture!

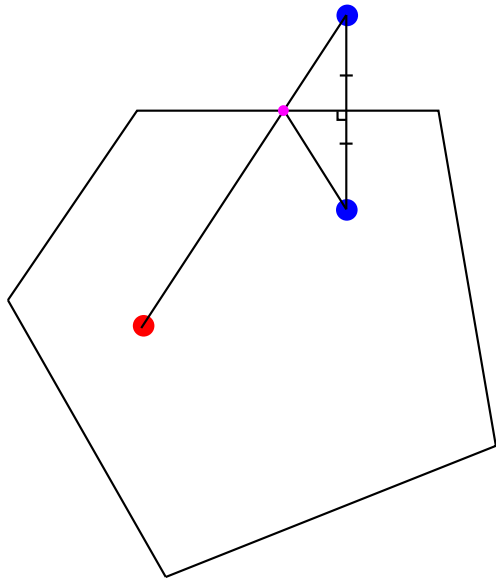
# Image Sources



# Image Sources

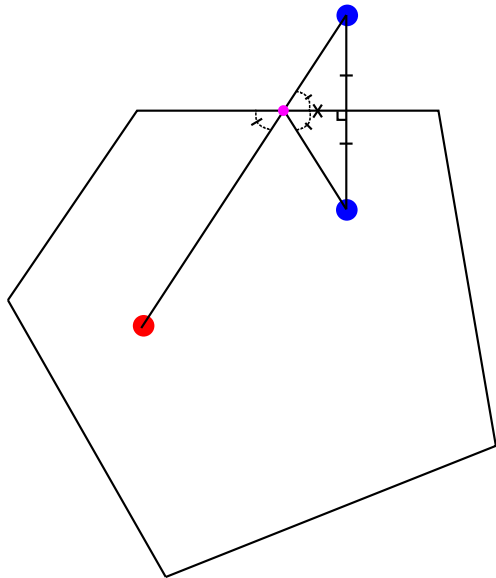


# Image Sources

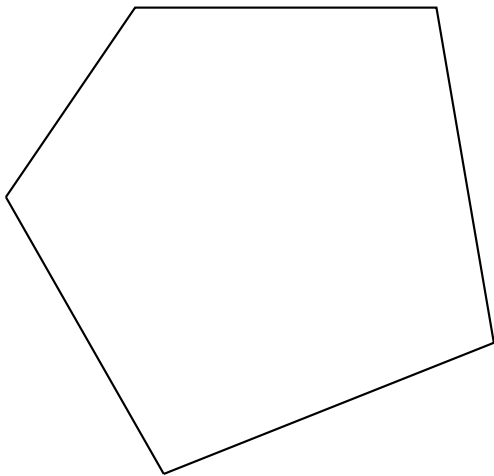




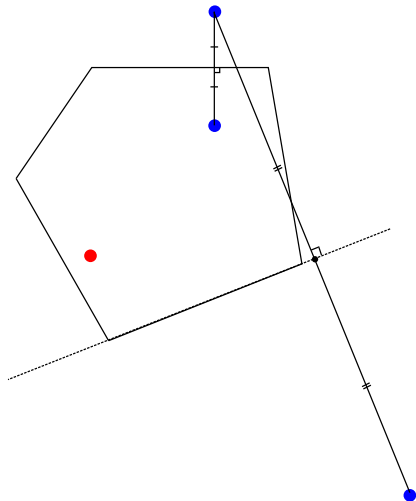
# Image Sources: Proof



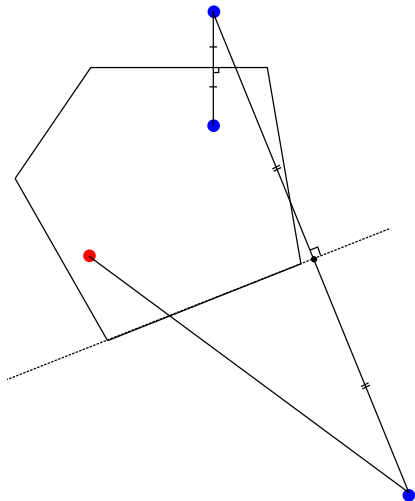
# Image Sources: More Examples



# Image Sources: Second Order

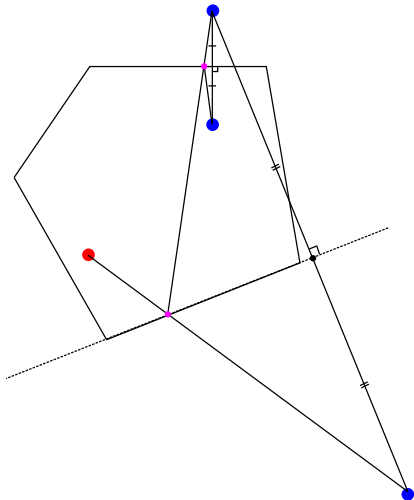


# Image Sources: Second Order

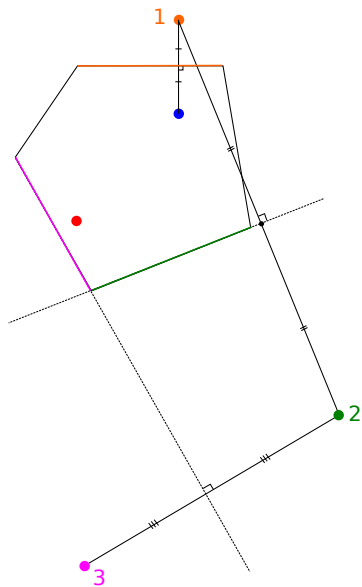




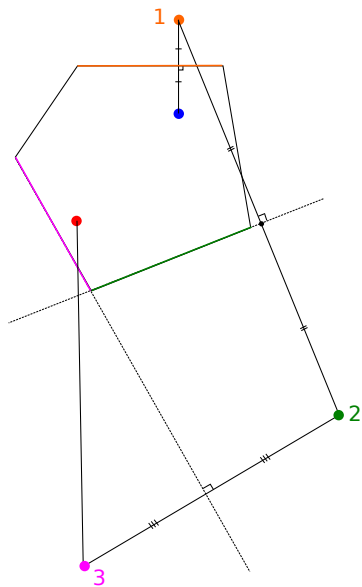
# Image Sources: Second Order



# Image Sources: Third Order (!)

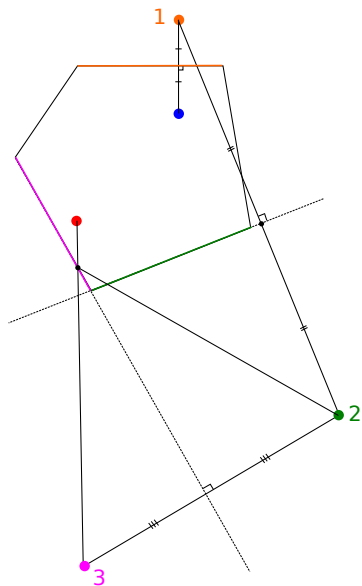


# Image Sources: Third Order

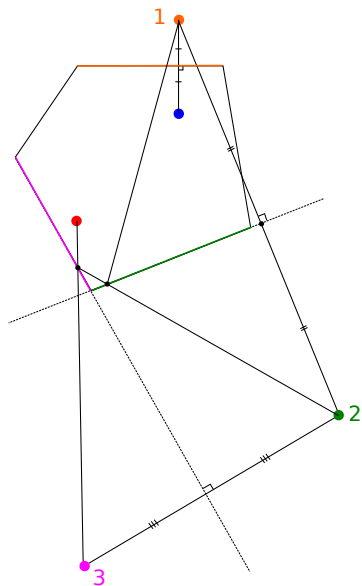




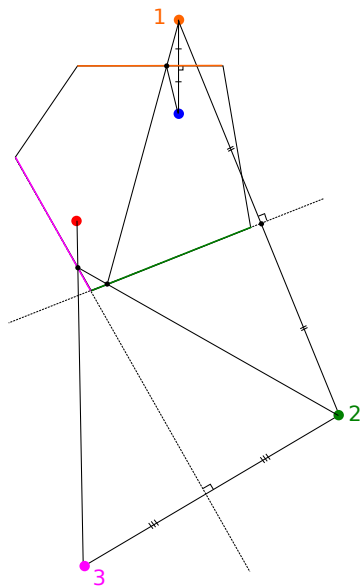
# Image Sources: Third Order



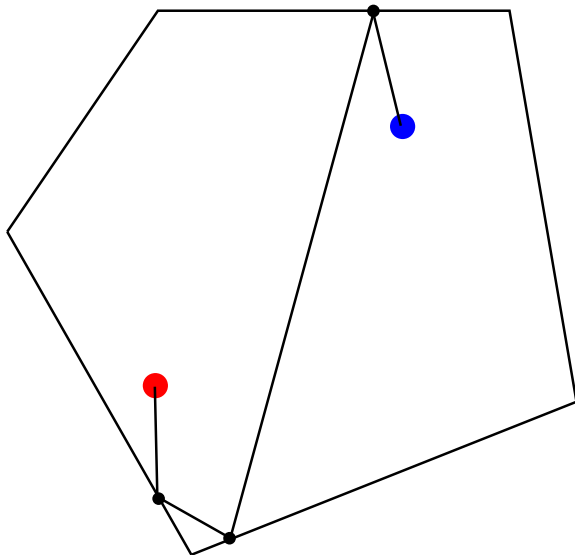
# Image Sources: Third Order



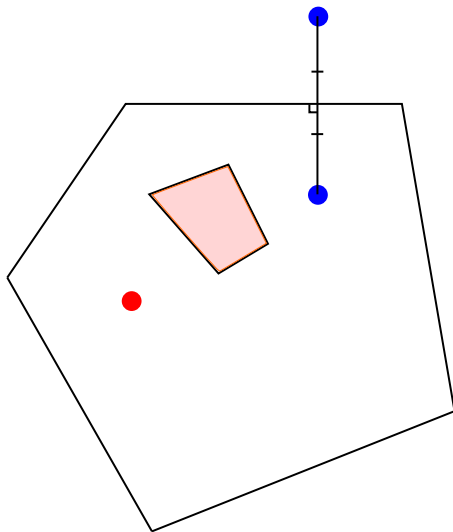
# Image Sources: Third Order



# Image Sources: Third Order

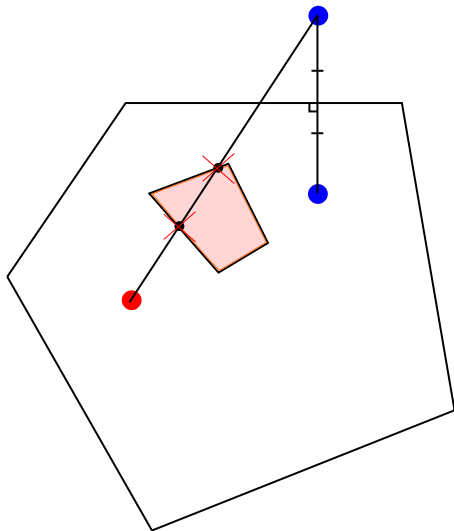


# Image Sources: Occlusions

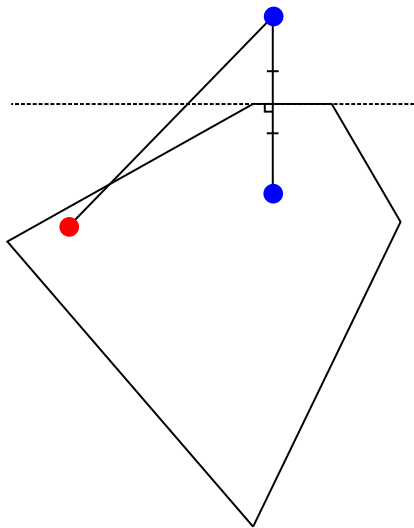


# Image Sources: Occlusions

Ray needs to hit target before anything else

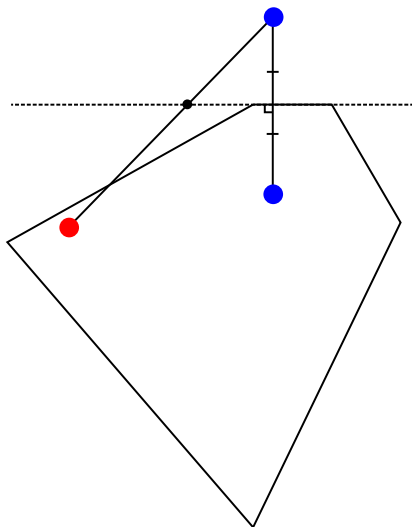


# Image Sources: Point Containment



# Image Sources: Point Containment

Intersection with line (plane in 3D) must be in interior of polygon



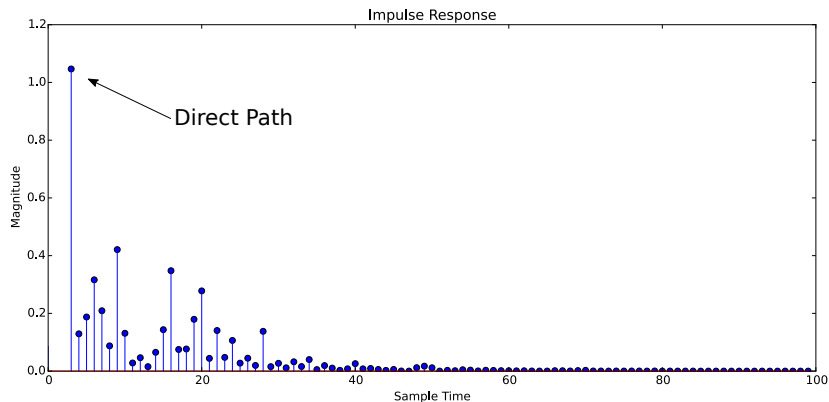


# Table of Contents

- ▷ 3D Rotations Continued
- ▷ Image Sources
- ▶ Convolution
- ▷ Scene Graphs

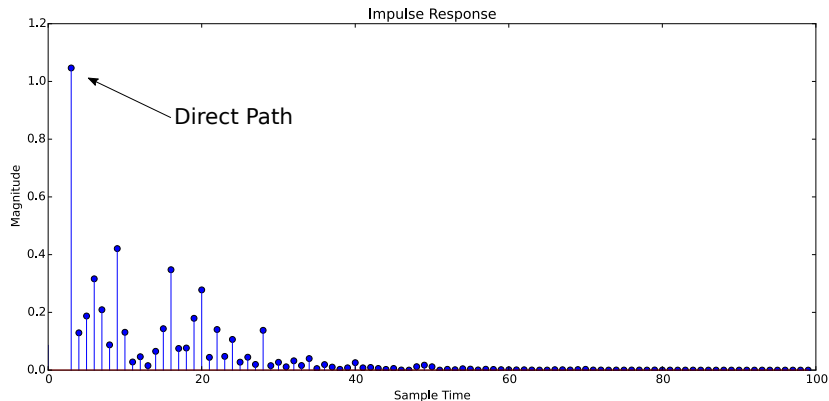
# Impulse Response

- ▷ Convert lengths of all paths into times, amplitude records decay



# Impulse Response

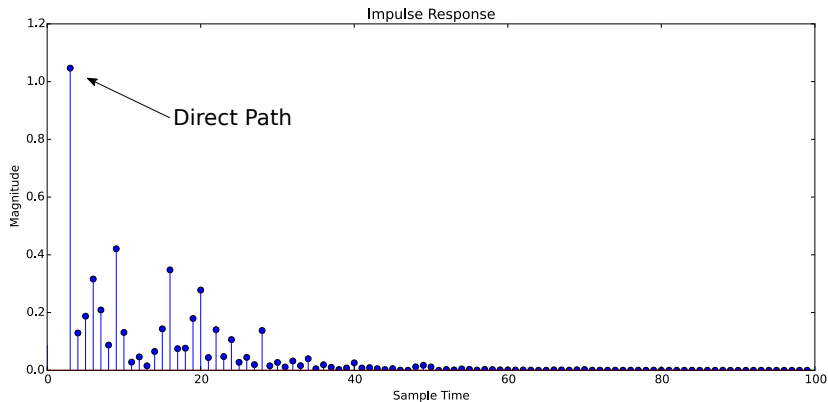
- ▷ Convert lengths of all paths into times, amplitude records decay



- ▷ What causes decay?

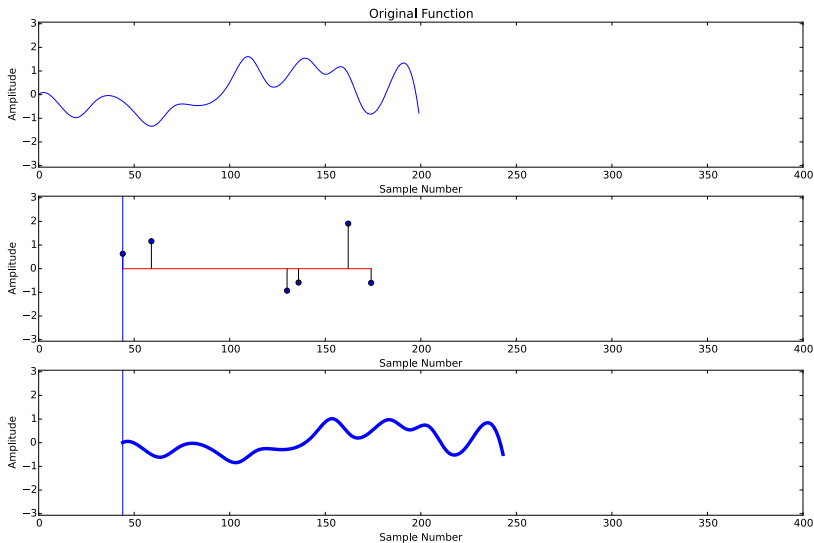
# Convolution

- ▷ Convolution: What do sounds sound like in this environment?



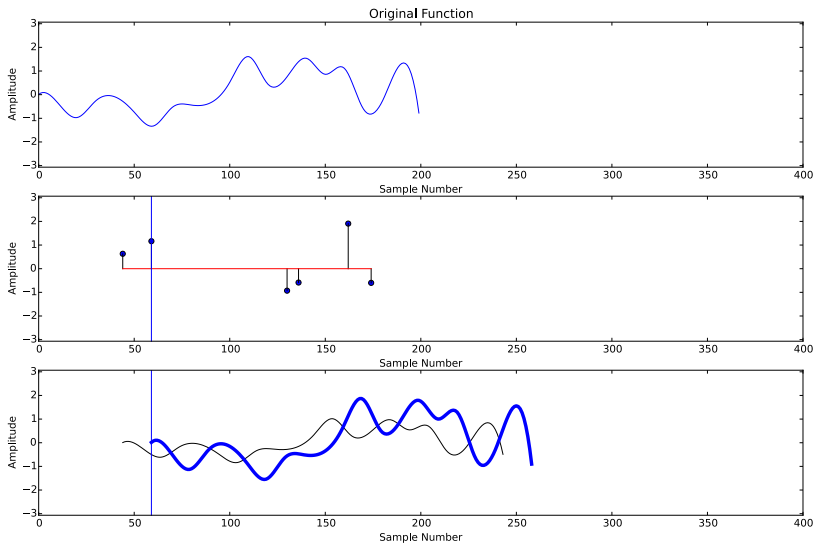
# Convolution

- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



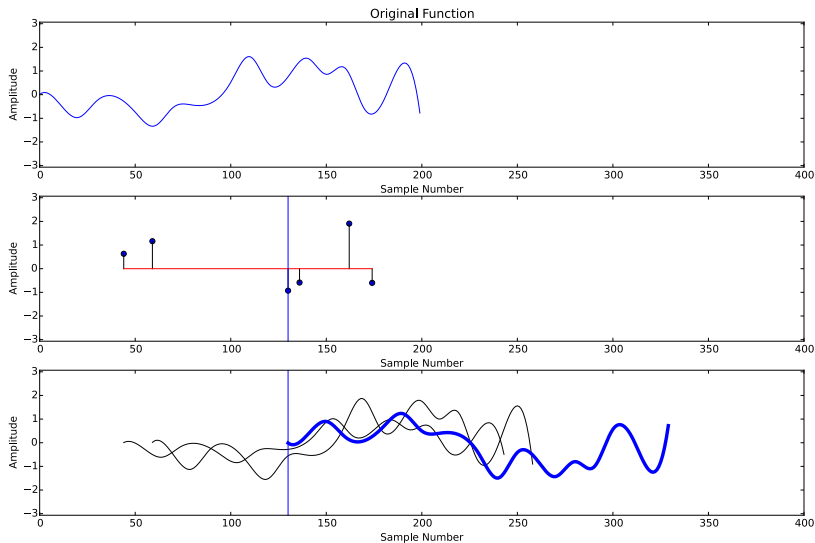
# Convolution

▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



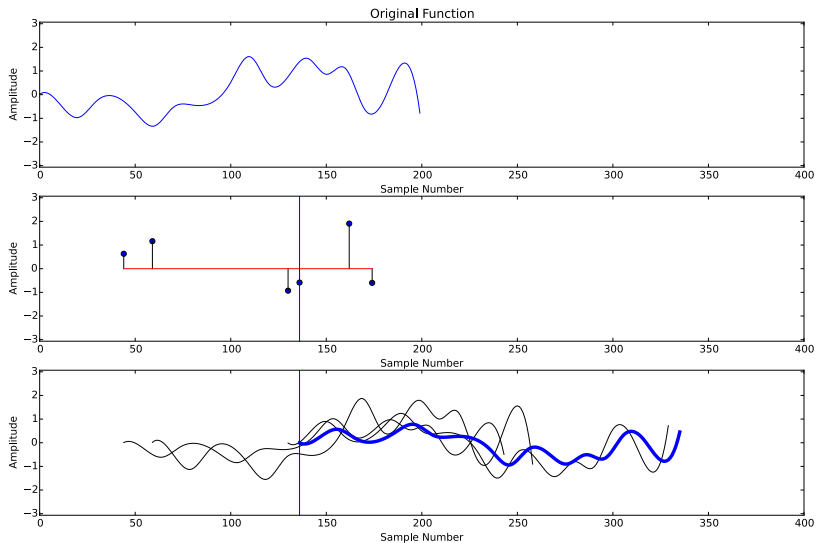
# Convolution

- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



# Convolution

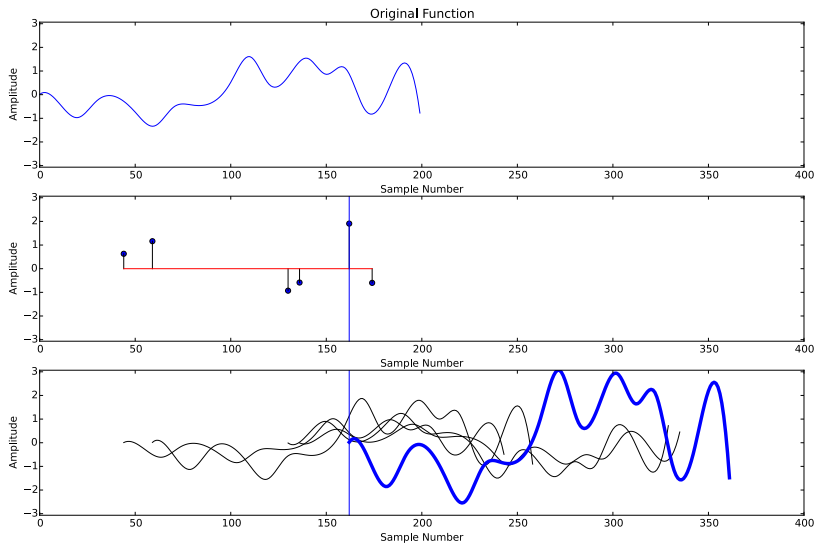
- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*





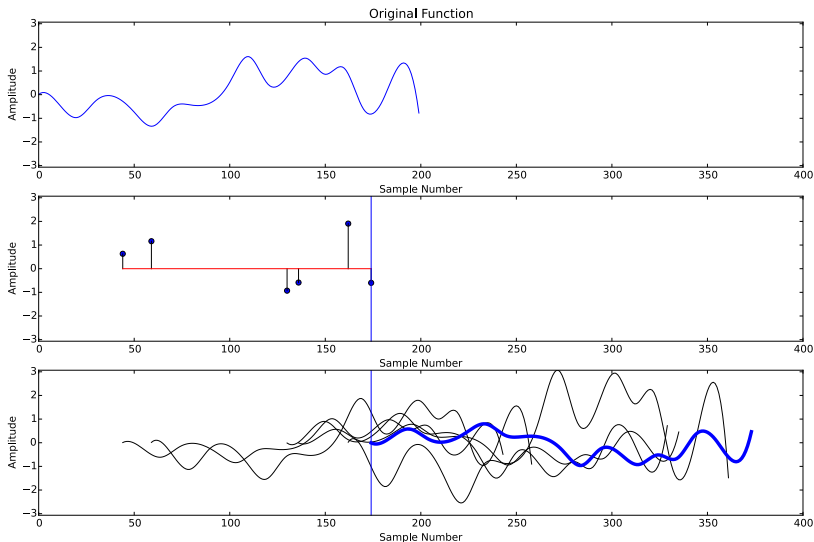
# Convolution

- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



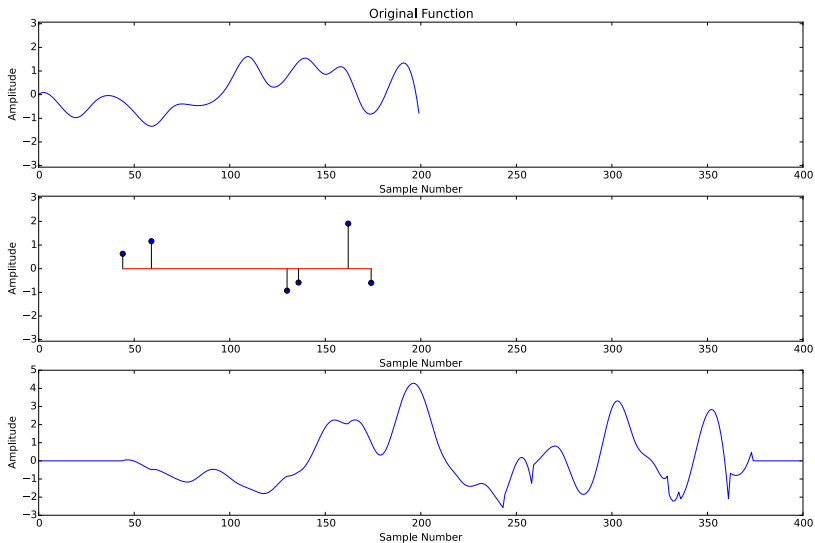
# Convolution

- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



# Convolution: Result

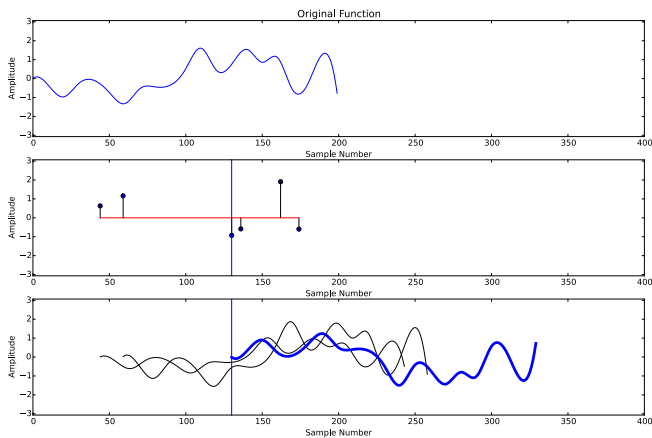
- ▷ Add overlapping signals, *delayed* and *decayed*



# Convolution: Notation / Equation

$x[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing the sound

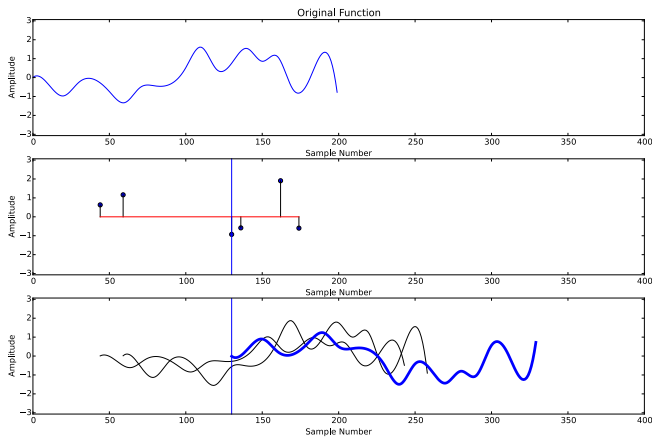
$h[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing impulse



# Convolution: Notation / Equation (RAFFLE POINT)

$x[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing the sound

$h[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing impulse



# Convolution: Notation/Equation

$x[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing the sound

$h[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing impulse

$$(x * h)[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N h[k]x[n - k]$$

# Convolution: Notation/Equation

$x[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing the sound

$h[n]$ : Discretely sampled signal describing impulse

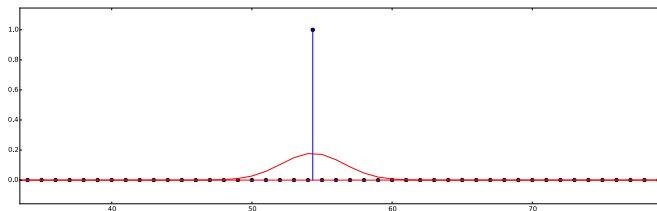
$$(x * h)[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N h[k]x[n - k]$$

Roles can switch!

# Gaussian Interpolation

Given non-integer bin index  $n_0$  with amplitude  $a$

$$h[n] = ae^{-(n-n_0)^2/2\sigma^2} / \left( \sum_{k=-2\sigma}^{k=2\sigma} e^{-(n-n_0)^2/2\sigma^2} \right)$$





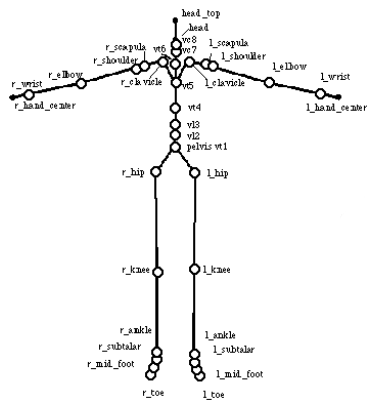
# Convolution Examples

Interactive demo

# Table of Contents

- ▷ 3D Rotations Continued
- ▷ Image Sources
- ▷ Convolution
- ▶ Scene Graphs

# Scene Graph: Human body

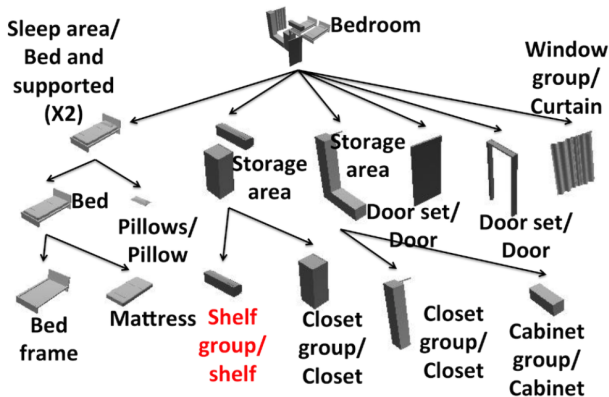


```
HumanoidRoot : sacrum
sacroiliac : pelvis
  l_hip : l_thigh
    l_knee : l_calf
      l_ankle : l_hindfoot
        l_subtalar : l_midproximal
          l_midtarsal : l_middistal
            l_metatarsal : l_forefoot
  r_hip : r_thigh
    r_knee : r_calf
      r_ankle : r_hindfoot
        r_subtalar : r_midproximal
          r_midtarsal : r_middistal
            r_metatarsal : r_forefoot
v15 : l5
v14 : l4
v13 : l3
v12 : l2
v11 : l1
vt12 : t12
```

Figure courtesy of <http://www.euclideanspace.com/physics/kinematics/joints/>

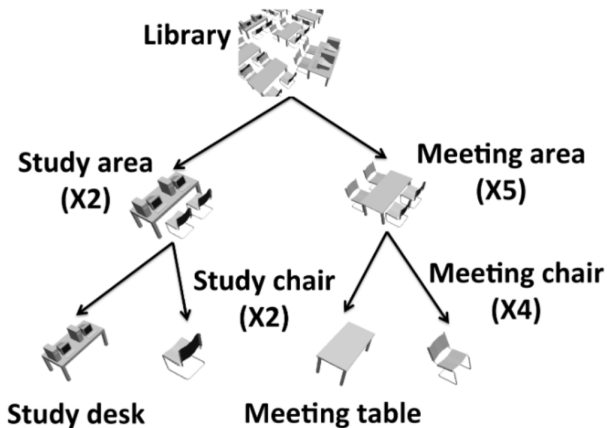
MOCAP interactive example

# Scene Graph: Bedroom



Liu, Tianqiang, et al. "Creating consistent scene graphs using a probabilistic grammar." ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 33.6 (2014): 211.

# Scene Graph: Library



Liu, Tianqiang, et al. "Creating consistent scene graphs using a probabilistic grammar." ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 33.6 (2014): 211.

# Scene Graph: Euler Angles Visualization

## Interactive Example